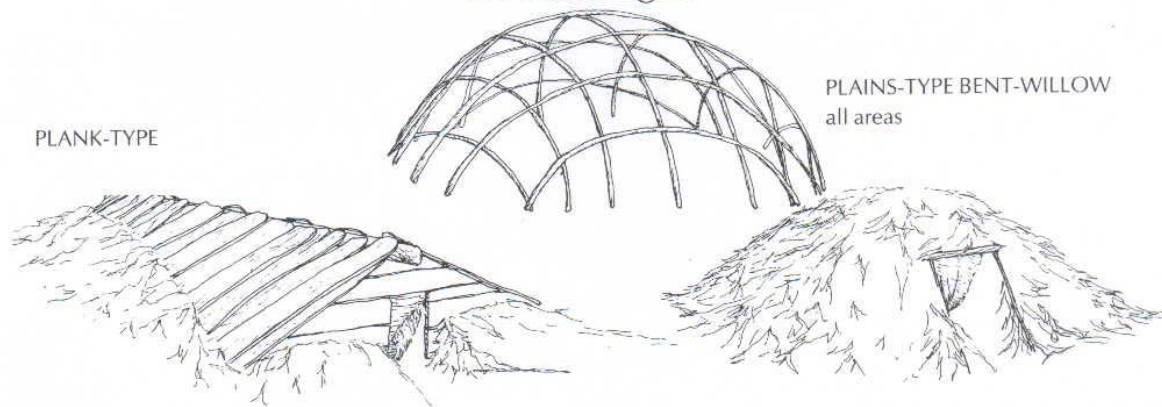


## Sweatlodges



### DRAWING: SWEATLODGES

In plank sweatlodges, a single ridgepole supported roof planks; the eaves rested on the ground. The floor was excavated at a slant to make the back deeper than the front. Floors were either of planks or dirt. See Curtis; Barnett (1937); and A. B. Lewis (1906).

Bent-willow sweatlodges varied in appearance. They could accommodate as few as one person or as many as ten, and depending on their size and permanence might be covered simply by the user's blanket or with mats and sod. See Boas (1923); Curtis; Barnett (1937); Slickpoo; Spinden; O. C. Stewart (1941); and Minor & Pecor.

Rocks were heated outside the sweatlodge and then thrown in and splashed with water to create steam. Users could cool themselves off in the nearby river or lake. Sweatlodges in the Plateau Area, the Klamath Area and the south coast received widespread and frequent use while the sweatlodges in other parts of the state were used primarily for medicinal purposes or prayer. See Beckham (1977); and Ray (1938).